

inct; median impressed line absent. The disc is slightly elevated just behind the middle and a moderately deep impression extends from the elevation to the basal impressed line, flanked by distinct but shallow lateral impressions. Anteriorly from the elevation there extends a feeble median impression. Surface and pubescence as on head. There is some pale pubescence across the very base and apex; in addition there is a pale suffusion on the sides of the disc before the middle; the paler markings on the pronotum are not evident without magnification. Scutellum rufous-pubescent. Elytra almost parallel, 7.31 mm. long, 2.6 mm. wide across the humeri and ca. 3.3 mm. at their widest. Surface and pubescence almost as on pronotum and head. Suture narrowly elevated and pale-pubescent. A pale-pubescent line about 0.25 mm. wide extends from the humeri to about 0.8 mm. from the apex of each elytron. A narrow but distinct costula is present on each elytron parallel to the suture and midway between suture and pale line. Sides of elytra, as well as sides of pronotum, obscurely paler pubescent. Ground color of elytra uniformly dark, not lighter under the stripes. Underside of body with sparser and longer pubescence than above, the surface clearly visible; pubescence uniformly rufous except for some black toward the apex of the tarsi. Legs moderately stout, entirely black in ground color. Anterior tibial spurs two, spiniform, the inner longer; inner posterior tibial spur slender, tapered-sticklike, the outer about twice as broad, slightly expanded apically.

The size of the three paratypes is almost exactly the same as in the holotype. In one male and the female paratype the pronotum has a pair of small pits in the postero-lateral impressions. A feeble indication of these pits is present in the other paratype and in the holotype. The color of the two male paratypes is almost the same as in the holotype, except that one of them has the elytral vittae slightly narrower. The female paratype is not so brilliantly colored and the last ventral abdominal segment appears to have entirely black pubescence.

Holotype.—Male: 10 m. N. of Rockport (Aransas Co.), Texas, IV-18-1952, Michener, Beamers, Wille, and LaBerge collectors. Deposited in the Snow Entomological Museum, University of Kansas. *Paratypes*, two males: Riviera (Kleberg Co.), Texas, IV-17-1952, Michener, Beamers, Wille, and LaBerge collectors; one in the Snow Entomological Museum, and one in the collection of the author; one female: Kingsville (Kleberg Co.), Texas, C. T. Reed Coll., in the collections of Cornell University. All three localities are near Corpus Christi.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Wilbur R. Enns, who recognized that the holotype could not be assigned to any described species. In my 1945 key to the species of *Epicauta*, *ennsi* runs to couplet 24 but is distinct in having the pubescence mainly rufous over the whole body. It is unlike any described species from Mexico or Central America. It belongs to group BB, subgenus *Epicauta*, and appears to be most closely related to *E. strigosa*.

A NEW REARED OPIUS FROM AFRICA

(HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE)

by D. T. FULLAWAY, *Honolulu, Hawaii*.

The following new species was included in a collection of *Opius* reared from various fruit flies in Africa by J. M. McGough.

Opius ottotomoanus, new species

Female.—Length 4 mm.; ovipositor 4 mm. Head and thorax shining black; abdomen bright fulvous; antennae, sheaths of the ovipositor, hind tibiae, and tarsi black or blackish; palpi and tegulae pale yellow; mandibles except at tips, front, middle, and hind legs except tibiae and tarsi, bright fulvous, wings hyaline, stigma and veins black or blackish. Body, including abdomen, with sparse pale hairs and sparsely punctate, especially on face.

Head broader than thorax and twice as wide as thick, broad behind the eyes; ocelli disposed in the form of an isosceles triangle in the middle of the fronto-vertex, a tight group set in a shallow basin, the individual members almost touching; ocellular line twice length of base of triangle; vertex in front of ocelli transversely striate on either side of a smooth, depressed area; eyes short oval; face convex, wider than high, antennae inserted at upper margin and rather widely separated, the scrobes as far apart as distance to eyes, a short median carina below; clypeus somewhat teetiform, the anterior margin angulate; malar space twice the width of base of mandible; gena even wider and strongly margined; antennae 39-segmented, scape and pedicel rather short and thick, flagellar segments all longer than wide, the proximal ones four to five times longer than wide, segmental length decreasing distally; palpi, particularly the maxillary, slender, elongate.

Pronotum not visible from above, pleurum with a crenulated groove on posterior margin; mesonotum convex and with foveolated parapsidal grooves extending diagonally from anterior lateral angles caudally, converging before apical margin, forming median and lateral lobes, the former rather prominent, the latter with foveolated lateral margins; mesopleurum crossed by vertical and horizontal crenulated sulci; scutellum convex; prescutellar sulcus divided by costae into four pits; metanotum with a narrow costate groove between anterior and posterior carinated margins on either side of a median longitudinal carina; propodeum convex, coarsely rugose (reticulate areolate), especially at sides, and with a short median longitudinal carina anteriorly, spiracle minute, circular.

Abdomen elongate oval; first tergite ligulate, considerably wider apically than basally, the median plate aciculate; succeeding segments weakly separated.

Legs fairly stout. Wings long and rather narrow, three to four times as long as wide, faintly cloudy; stigma lanceolate, three to four times as long as wide, radius emitted from its middle; first abscissa of radius more than half stigma width; second abscissa twice length of first but shorter than first cubital cross-vein, which is interstitial with recurrent vein; second cubital cell wider than high but hardly twice as wide; nervulus postfureal; nervus parallelus joining medial below the middle; postnervellus present.

Male.—Similar to female except for sexual differences and the apical segments of the abdomen black or blackish.

Described from eight female and two male specimens (type, allotype, and paratypes) reared from a species of *Dacus* infesting cultivated gourds in the Ottotomo Forest Reserve in the French Cameroons (West Africa), November 1, 1951, by J. M. McGough. One specimen labeled as from cucurbits, Cameroons, May 21, 1951, J. M. McGough, appears to be the same. This species is closest to Bridwell's *desideratus* or Szepliget's *caudatus*, but is readily distinguishable by the black hind tibiae and tarsi.